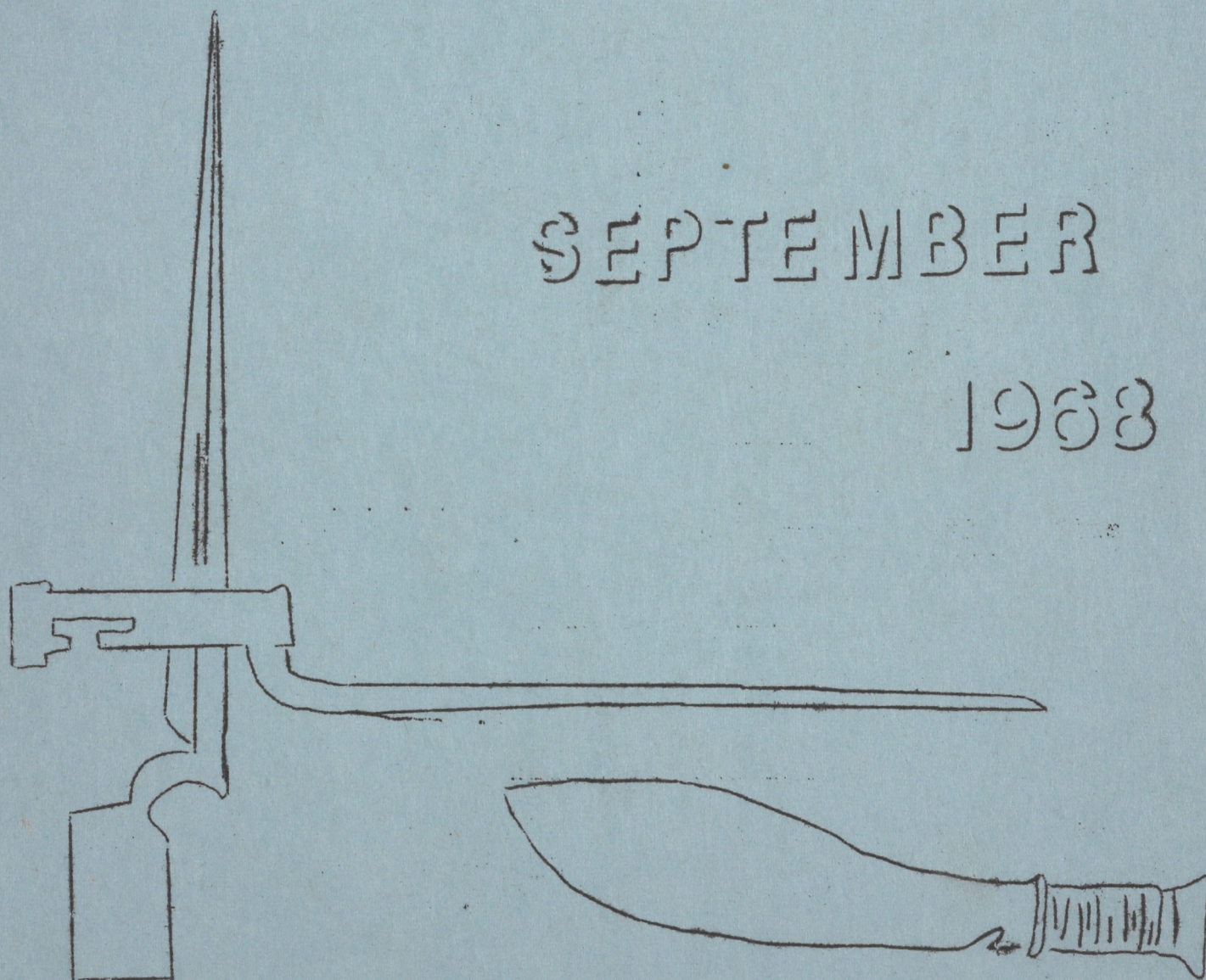


Gun Talk

THE QUARTERLY JOURNAL OF THE
SASKATCHEWAN GUN COLLECTORS ASSOCIATION

SEPTEMBER

1968



SASKATCHEWAN GUN COLLECTORS ASSOCIATION

Founded 1961
Incorporated 1962

A patriotic, educational and non-profit organization of Canadian citizens, dedicated to the collection of firearms and research into their history. Membership is open to any reputable person.

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The views expressed in the articles appearing in the journal are not necessarily those of the Editorial Staff or of the Saskatchewan Gun Collectors Association.



The MARCH 1968 issue of Gun Talk had a short article on the sinking of the " LUSITANIA " during W.W. 1.

A recent C.B.C. T.V. program on the sinking and it's results revealed that a court of enquiry held in England at the time found "the country responsible (Germany) had without cause or warning sunk an unarmed passenger liner of a neutral country (U.S.A.); that the ship was hit by two torpedoes, and that little or no effort was made to pick up survivors by the submarine".

It is interesting to note that the same program went on to explain the ship was in fact struck and sunk by one torpedo- it hit beside several tons of dynamite being sent by the neutral country to England, who were at war with Germany at the time.

The resulting explosion blew the bottom out of the ship which in turn sank in eighteen minutes at considerable loss of life.

One wonders what additional information will be divulged in fifty years time about occurrences in the last few years.

And it is interesting to watch the FIREARM LEGISLATION south of the border ; The New York City Police Dept. expected to register an estimated 3,000,000 rifles and shotguns, and their owners prior to an August 13th, 1968 deadline set by a new city ordinance. Failure to register is punishable by as much as a \$500.00 fine and a year in jail or both.

To comply with the new law a person must.

- be 18 years of age or over
- fill out 5 forms and get several of them notarized
- send the forms, a \$3.00 fee and photographs of himself to the Firearms Control Board.
- wait until notified by mail, then be fingerprinted at his home precinct police station.

A quadruple check is then made. The F.B.I. ; State and city police check the fingerprints for criminal records. The New York State Dept. of Mental Health searches the applicants background for records of insanity.

The officials say the applicant, if cleared, should receive his registration certificate about 30 days after he is fingerprinted. And the registration must be produced each time thereafter that he buys ammunition so it can be verified that he is purchasing only ammunition to fit the gun registered.

The RESULT of this is; by the date of the deadline set - ONLY ABOUT 75,000 rifles and shotguns had been registered by their owners.

So if you want some cheap guns, advertise in the New York paper, and pray they don't send them C.O.D.

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LETTER TO THE EDITOR

We are glad you are willing to help put C.A.G.O. across as it is quite a job. We had our lawyer in to see Mr. Turner for an hour and he received us quite well. He was very interested in what we had to say, and he promised to have a meeting with some of the gun clubs.

We would say C.A.G.O. has been a success and I guess you understand it takes money to pay our way, and selling our crests is the only way we have of making money. We are sending crests and literature under separate cover.

We enjoyed your show very much and at this time I want to thank all the boys for their courtesy shown us while in Regina.

Yours truly

H.C. SLEETH

.....

CANADIAN AFFILIATION OF GUN OWNERS

406 King George Road, R.R. 6, Brantford, Ontario.

This association was formed to crusade against adverse and unfair legislature that may interfere with the rights of the honest citizen to own and use firearms.

We need your help to try and combat Bill C 195. If this Bill should go through in its present form it will surely interfere with the rights of the honest gun owners,

We will be pleased to send any and all information regarding the work we are trying to do in regard to this new bill.

H.C. SLEETH Chairman C.A.G.O.

GUNS

Guns are like cars, neutral, good or bad, depending on control. Like today's space research, guns always had prime importance as each nation prepared defences or aggression.

Financial or engineering ability was never spared to produce effective uninterchangeable weapons. This because captured weapons could be used against the maker should they fall into the hands of the enemy.

One can tell a great deal about a nation and its craftsmen, even its political stability by studying her guns, especially since defence industries attract the highest calibre craftsmen. There is an easily recognized pattern as the engineer is influenced by funds, manufacturing processes available, national tradition, even terrain, weather and urgency are at once indicated by closeness of fit, type of metal used, methods of machining, finish, compactness, mobility, etc.

A term most often encountered is "GUN CRAZY". I hasten to admit that this can be a proper description of individuals not all possessing self control. The words "CAR CRAZY" should be used for the same reason describing parties who use or misuse autos.

A gun is a tool to me. A tool in that I have used it in every form of my daily work for many years and have made a lot of money selling furs. The value of meat I have provided my family and friends through careful use of a gun is inestimable. I never hesitate to brag that I have bagged more game than any white man living in this province.

Many people look at a gun collection and consider the owner maniacal.

cont'd

To me a gun collection is a collection of art. The art of design, woodwork, metalurgy, milling, pressing, turning, and grinding are all readily visable as the stroke of the artists brush and in finish each artist left his pride if time permitted.

name with-held by request

ARMY RED TAPE

BY Mr. M.V. Winton

To give you an idea of "red tape" in war time, here is an incident in which Wilson was a hero but got an official bawling out.

In Newport, Wales, still with balloons around the dock, we were issued with an anti-aircraft gun - a maxim machine gun dug up from some museum. The orders were that it was not to be fired under any circumstances unless permission was obtained from H.Q.'s. 20 miles away. There was a phone for this purpose about 100 yards away from the gun. Well, anyone can guess how many times it was fired at low flying enemy aircraft.

There were ample opportunities but Wilson couldn't run fast enough to get permission and get back to the gun in time to shoot it at a plane already gone.

One day a Hienkel 110 came low down the river and Wilson let fly at it. As the gun seemed to go POP POP POP, it seemed as though it would never be hit, but with blind luck he did hit the thing, and though it still went on its way, an Anti-Aircraft Battery that had been watching confirmed that he had knocked something of it. I saw the pieces later but never did know what it was.

Well Wilson was hauled before the C.O. for firing the gun without permission and was confined to camp for seven days.

IT IS NICE TO BE IMPORTANT

BUT IT IS MORE IMPORTANT TO BE NICE.

You have a wonderful way to save money

You just forget who you borrowed it from

1968 PROVINCIAL MUZZLE LOADING CHAMPIONSHIP SHOOT

(3rd annual)

THE SHOOT IS AGAIN BEING SPONSERED BY ITS ORIGINATORS - THE SASKATCHEWAN MUZZLE LOADING CLUB. IT WILL BE HELD AT THE CLUB'S NEW RANGE (the finest in western Canada) ON THE 15th OF SEPTEMBER 1968. TO GET TO THE RANGE GO OUT HIGHWAY # 14 FROM SASKATOON, APPROXIMATELY 12 MILES AND THEN TURN RIGHT DOWN GRID ROAD. YOU CAN'T MISS IT. WE WILL HAVE SIGNS ALL THE WAY ALONG THE HIGHWAY TO GUIDE YOU. IF YOU ARE NOT SURE WHERE TO GO PHONE ERNIE LOVE 242-7990 WHEN YOU REACH SASKATOON.

Shooting will begin at 10 A.M. sharp, with the following events;

- Event #1 Flintlock pistol - 25 yds. 5 shots
#2 Percussion pistols - 25 yds. 5 shots
#3 Percussion revolvers - 25 yds. 6 shots
#4 Cartridge revolver - 25 yds. 5 shots
#5 Smoothbore - 25 yds. 5 shots - offhand
#6 Cartridge rifle - 50 yds. 5 shots - offhand - open sights
#7 Percussion rifle - 50 yds. 5 shots - offhand - open sights
#8 Cartridge rifle - 100 yds. 5 shots - bench rest - iron sights
#9 Percussion rifle - 100 yds. 5 shots - bench rest - iron sights
#10 Smoothbore - 50 yds. offhand - 5 shots - open sights
#11 Percussion shotgun - 5 clay birds
#12 Bowie knife throwing - 3 throws - 4 paces

Three place medals will be awarded in all the above events. (Gold, silver and bronze in each event) The grand aggregate winners will be determined as follows:

1st.	place in any given event20 points
2nd.	" " " " "15 points
3rd.	" " " " "10 points

In other words, you must place in the top three in any given event in order to have your points from that event go towards the grand aggregate. Quite often at shoots, the grand aggregate winner is the guy with the most guns. By entering every event, he amasses points which the guy with only a few guns can't hope to compete. A fellow that is only a moderate shot can thus walk off with the trophy, simply because he is loaded down with firearms. Using the above point system we feel that everyone will really have to work in order to become grand champion.

NOVELTY EVENTS

In addition to the above events the following novelty events will be held as time permits:

- # 1 Balloon break -any gun or any ignition used in the preceding events. 50 yds. offhand-miss & out (no buckshot allowed)
- # 2 Running buffalo shot- miss & out. 50 yds.

Cartridge revolver shall be .32 calibre or larger, single action model before 1890. Cartridge rifle shall be any rifle providing calibre was originally designed for black powder. Smokeless rounds permitted. Each event will be limited to two relays only. ENTRY FEE: \$1.00 for first event, additional events 50¢ each, to a maximum of \$3.00 for all events.

RANGE RULES WILL BE IN EFFECT AS FOLLOWS:

1. Only guns approved by range committee accepted in competition-decision of the committee is final in all matters.
2. The range officer is in control at all times, and his orders shall be complied with immediately.
3. Only competitors and officials will be allowed on the firing line.
4. Loading of firarms shall be: For rifles, one round; for hand-guns, one or five;with exception of percussion revolver-6 shots.
5. Practice, sighting shots, or snapping caps shall be done before first competition in a location prescribed by the range committee.
6. Any female competitor will be allowed a male assistant for load ing.
7. Range rules forbid fully automatic firarms.
8. Coaching from spectators will not be permitted.
9. No gun may be used more than twice in a single event
10. Handguns will not be tolerated out of their holsters, unless on the firing line.
11. No one under 14 years of age will be allowed to shoot.
12. Explosive bullets shall not be used.
13. Sporting scopes or any other optical instruments of confirming shot placement will not be permitted.

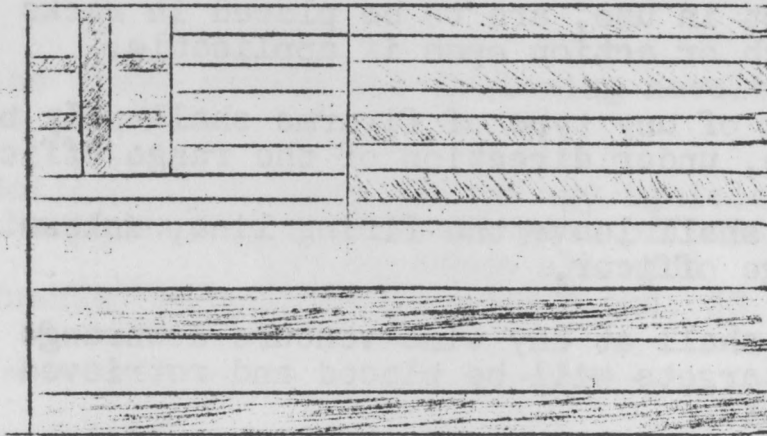
14. Longarms not in use, are to be placed in racks provided, with their breech or action open if applicable.
15. All loading of any type of firearms shall only be done on the firing line, under direction of the range officer.
16. No shooter shall leave the firing line, unless so authorized by the range officer.
17. No shooter shall at any time venture downrange from the firing line. All targets will be placed and retrieved by range officer or assistants.
18. All scoring will be done by the range officer and his assistants. In case of a tie score a shoot-off will be held. Competitors will get their scores only from the official score board, and shall not solicitate results from shoot officials.
19. No person under the influence of alchohol will be tolerated as a competitor.
20. Any dispute allowing the acceptability or refusal of a firearm will be ruled on by the shoot officials and their decision will be final.
21. Offhand shall mean a standing position with both elbows away from the body and without the use of a sling or any other type of artificial support.
22. Anyone who willfully violates any of the preceding rules will be subject to dismissal from the shoot at the discretion of the range officer and the shoot officials, with loss of all entry fees, etc. A person so dismissed will immediately remove his body from the site of the shoot.

Shooting supplies and lunch(at a nominal cost) will be available at the range. For you out of town fellows remember; About 12 MILES WEST OF THE CITY ON HIGHWAY #14 TO BIGGAR, AND THEN RIGHT ON A GRID ROAD ABOUT $\frac{1}{2}$ MILE. It would help us in planning the lunch etc. if you would drop our president ERNIE LOVE a line and let him know if you plan on attending. If you can, please let us know by Sept.1/68 Ernie's address is 325 Ave. X NORTH SASKATOON, SASK.

We have excellent camping facilities - and we mean excellent - right at the range. Our own members will be tenting out the night before the shoot. So fellows and wives, bring your camping equipment and join in on the fun.

DO YOU RECOGNIZE THIS HISTORIC FLAG ?

by Bob HENDERSON



In 1869, two Americans established "Fort Hamilton" at the confluence of the Oldman and St. Mary Rivers, near what is presently Lethbridge, Alberta.

The Fort, soon burned by Indians, was rebuilt, and was then called Fort Whoop-up. Numerous versions on how it came to be called that have come down in history, but there is little doubt that fur traders and Indians alike raised particular hell in the Fort and the surrounding country. The Fort was quite lavish for the time, and cost about \$25,000.00 to build. Excavation of the site have revealed trade quarters, dwellings for about 40 men and workshops.

The Fort was soon a sore-spot in the Canadian West, and to prevent further influence of American Traders and undesirable elements, the Fort was one objective of the North West Mounted Police on their march West in 1874. On their arrival at the Fort, led by the now famous guide, Gerry POTTS, They were met by one white man, Dave AKERS and some of his Indian friends - all who were peaceful to the Police.

Above the Fort flew a flag, and controversy over it has put the recent "Canadian Flag Debate" to shame. An American Historian, Paul F. SHARPE has called it a "home made American flag", and some of the observers could mistake it for a "Union Jack" from a distance. A single photograph in existence shows a flag above the Fort, and a microscopic examination of the photo reveals it has bars rather than stars. The theory has been advanced that the flag is in fact a traders flag (Hudson Bay Company still uses its own flag on occasion).

The colours, red, white and blue is purely assumption of the researchers. However, nylon flags of regulation size are apparently available from the Lethbridge Historical Society or the Lethbridge Branch of the Kinsmen Club, for anyone interested in this souvenir of the Early Canadian West.

Excerpt from the book,
THE FIRST WINCHESTER, by
John E. Parsons

The Model '76 was the last of the Winchesters having the toggleing design of breech action derived from the Volcanic and Henry rifles. It is perhaps best known for its use in carbine form by the Canadian Northwest Mounted Police. Their adoption of it is well documented in the annual reports of the commissioner, which indicate that a first lot of Winchesters (fifty) was acquired in 1878. At that time the force consisted of only three hundred men, who had to cope with Indians such as the Assiniboines, Blackfeet, Blood and Sarci already possessing repeating rifles, not to mention renegade whites and half-breeds. Sitting Bulls sioux were likewise involuntary guests in the "grandmother country". Among such company the Snider single shot carbines originally issued to the force seemed less than adequate. Thus the commissioner reported in 1878; "The Winchester rifles (fifty) supplied are admirable weapons for our service... I am in hopes that we may be supplied with fifty more rifles this year....As all ranks are very desirous of practising with the new and popular arm." By 1880 one hundred winchesters had been issued to the divisions of the force stationed along the international border. Revealing comments were made on them in the commissioners report:

"There is now in use in the force the Snider carbine and the Winchester rifle. On the organization of the force, the Snider carbine was the only rifle issued; since then, however, one hundred Winchester rifles, improved pattern, have been purchased, with which "A" and "F" divisions are now armed.... The Snider carbine is now considered in many respects an obsolete military arm, and is somewhat unsuited to the wants of a force in this country where a large portion of the Indian population is armed with an accurate shooting weapon. Still, however, bearing in mind the expense that a change in arms would necessitate, I think the Snider carbine may be utilized by us for some further time, at all events. The amount of Snider ammunition on hand is large. The Winchester rifle, which is a repeating one, and capable of receiving eight cartridges in the magazine has many good points, and a favorite arm with the western prairie men. I do not, however, consider it a good military weapon. The system of rifling is good, but the rifle is altogether too weak in construction to meet the rough handling that at times it is impossible to prevent its receiving. As an example of its weakness; some time ago a man on sentry at night slipped and fell... In doing so, the barrel of his rifle was broken at the joint where it is secured into the breech apparatus. Other similar instances have occurred. The back sight on the Winchester rifle is badly attached to the barrel. The sight slides readily from one side to the other, which, of course, interferes with accurate shooting."

The same comments were repeated the following year, with the observation that "having the force armed with repeating rifles will not be without a good moral effect upon the Indian mind".

The superiority of the rifles they now carry over the Snider carbine is well understood. In 1882 there was an increase of the force to 500 men in anticipation of the Canadian Pacific Railway's building westward into Alberta. The Commissioner again mentioned the Snider as "fast becoming unservicable, in addition to the arm itself being an obsolete one, and inferior to that which most of the Indians (all of those in the Southern district) are armed". He went on to say, "In the new carbine, manufactured expressly for the force by the Winchester Arms Co., all the old defects have been obviated. I beg to recommend that the whole force be at once supplied with Winchester carbines (model 1876)". By the next year he was able to report to Ottawa. "The new pattern Winchester rifle supplied is a most excellent arm, of very superior manufacture. It is, in every respect, well adapted to our use".

This satisfaction did not last long, however. No sooner was the Northwest Rebellion of 1885 over than complaints against the '76 carbine began, on the score of honeycombed barrels, defective sighting, high trajectory and broken stocks. The appearance of more up-to-date rifles undoubtedly prompted these criticisms, which the commissioner noted in his report for 1888 recommending a change. Yet in 1890 he commented, "The Winchester carbines are still in use, and are still complained of; they, however, answer our purpose very well and with close supervision and a considerable number of new barrels, which are being put in, will last for some time longer."

By 1895 the force had obtained 200 Lee-Metford bolt action carbines of .303 calibre, then the regulation British cavalry arm. With the Winchesters, they did valiant service in the Yukon during the Klondike rush. By 1902 two divisions of the force were supplied with the Lee-Metford, when a new contender appeared in the Ross rifle. This Canadian-made arm was adopted after a trial against the Mauser and the older arms, but defects caused its withdrawal from use in 1907, Lee-Metfords being reissued to two divisions and Winchesters to others. Meanwhile, the Yukon divisions had acquired Lee-Enfield rifles. Winchesters were still on general issue until 1912, after a fire destroyed most of the new Ross rifles. In 1914 the commissioner reported that the force had been rearmed with the Lee-Enfield carbine, "a light, handy and accurate weapon... eminently suitable for Mounted Police use."

Serials of Model '76 carbines preserved in the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Museum at Regina establish that 300 Winchester .45-75's were obtained from the factory in May 1882 and another lot of 446 in April 1885. The first were numbered in the 23,801 to 24,100 serial range and the second from the 43,900's to the 44,400's. Specifications of the first order called for a barrel with a large shank, a stock of good quality, and sights "Spanish meter." The latter is believed a reference to a type of military rear sight fastened to the barrel by screws,

such as Winchester's had supplied to the Spanish Government. A prototype carbine, serial 23,244, is in the Winchester museum. It's characteristics clearly reflect the commissioner's criticisms of 1880. The second order is identified in company records with the initials "N.W.P. and the reference "Q of 82." Specimens at the Police Museum bear the letters N.W.M.P. stamped on the butt, right side in crescent form, though barely discernable. The grain of the stock has more curl than that of the forearm.

sent in by

John HAROLD

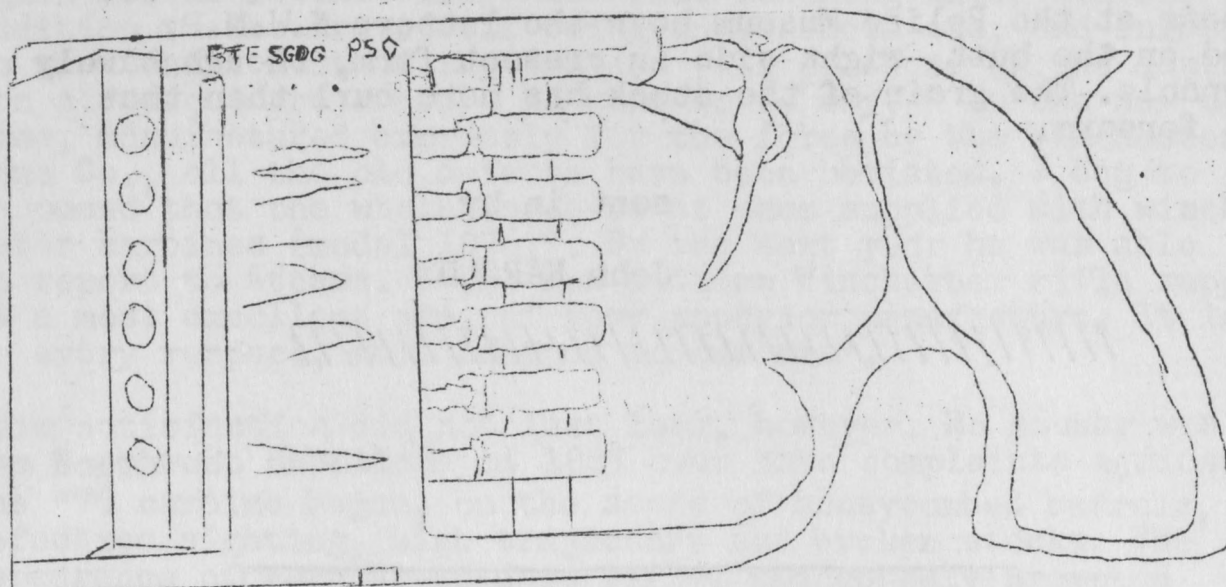
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SEND IN A TITLE TO THIS JOKE - We'll print them in
the next " GUN TALK."

FRENCH VERSION OF A SIX-SHOOTER

B.HENDERSON



This 5 mm contrivance (shown with the chambers tipped) is less than $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick, and was designed for a special billfold. Apparently the idea was that if you were ever accosted and "your wallet or your life" demanded; you gave him the contents of the wallet- namely a slug of about .22 short velocity.

The mechanical operation of the pistol is unusual- six blocks mounted along the post are actually striker weights. By compressing the trigger, one block goes to the rear. When pulled far enough, the block, with a firing pin attached to the front, snaps forward, discharging the cartridge in the top chamber.

A second pull on the trigger withdraws the top striker, and sets off the second chamber in the same manner. After the last shot (6th), the last firing pin is extracted, and the block of chambers can be tipped sideways for extraction and reloading. There is no extractor.

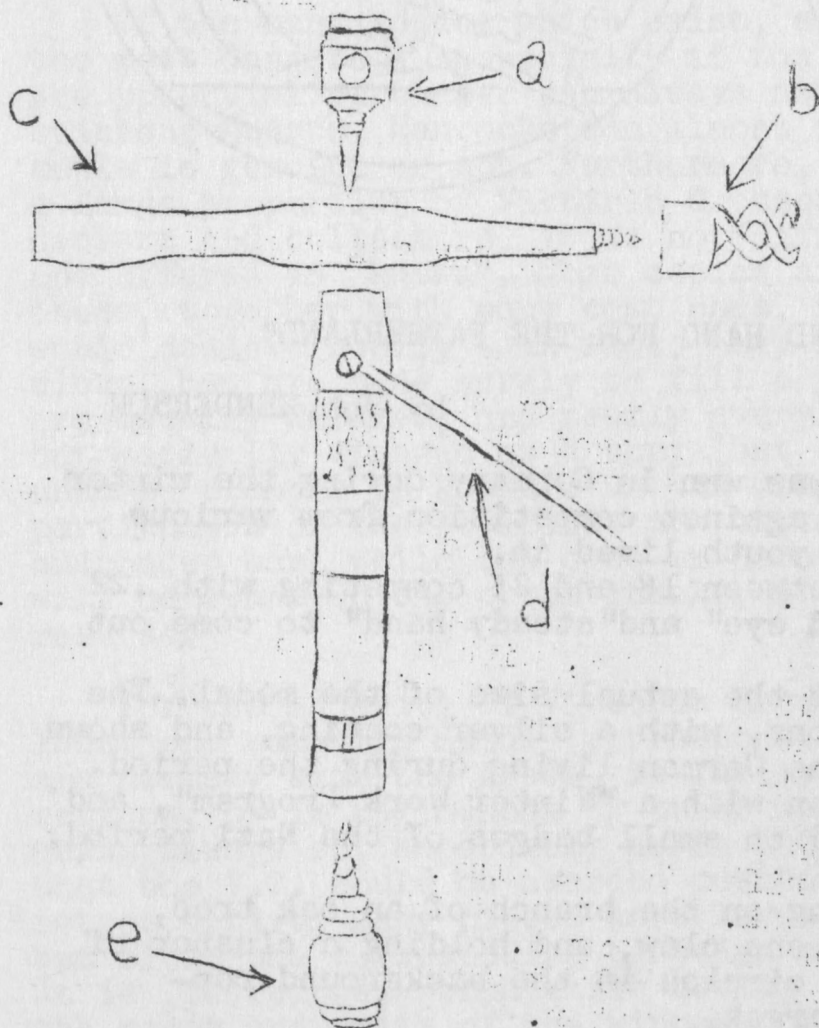
The block of chambers, a breechblock plate, the post-cam, the strikers and weights, trigger and operating rod are all made of steel. The rest is nickel plated brass.

Frame markings are BTE S.G.D.G.-PS \diamond . These are French markings, and apparently mean the weapon was produced commercially. The "PS" and diamond are thought to be the maker- however no information is available on him, or the date of manufacture.

ENFIELD COMBINATION TOOL

The combination tool for the British .577 Enfield fifle musket was used by the British commonwealth countries and was purchased by both sides in the American Civil War. The threaded implement is a ball screw used to remove a Minie bullet from the bore. The flat knurled part with projecting hook is a main spring vise used to hold the main spring compressed when disassembling the lock mechanism.

Another feature is that the pointed end of the oil bottle cap serves as an oil applicator, and can also be used to punch a hole in the nose of a bullet thereby making it easier to pull out. For the latter use, the oil bottle cap is screwed to the end of the ramrod. Then, the ramrod is placed in the bore and dropped about six inches so that the point of the cap punches a cavity in the bullet nose. The bullet is then removed with the ball screw.



Disassembled Tool

- (a) oil bottle cap
- (b) worm
- (c) screwdriver
- (d) nipple pick
- (e) ball screw

nipple wrench is square opening in lower end of tool body

by John HAROLD



" WITH EYE AND HAND FOR THE FATHERLAND"

by Bob HENDERSON

The above shooting award was won in Germany during the winter of 1935-36 by a 19 year old against competition from various other towns in the area the youth lived in.

With about 70 young men between 18 and 25 competing with .22 Cal. rifles, it took a "good eye" and "steady hand" to come out with an award at all.

The sketch is about double the actual size of the medal. The medal itself is probably bronz, with a silver coating, and shows the Nazi influence in routine German living during the period.

The WHW was an organization with a "Winter Work Program", and the initials are often found on small badges of the Nazi period.

The eagle is shown standing on the branch of an oak tree, clutching a target rifle in one claw, and holding a cluster of oak leaves in its beak. The circles in the background represent a bullet punctured target.

A yellow ribbon with two black stripes $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch wide make the medal a nice decorator.

by Rene R. GAUDRY

THE VICTORIA CROSS

Only two British decorations take precedence over the Orders of Knighthood - the Victoria Cross and the George Cross. Of the former so much has been written, both historically and otherwise, that there is little to add here, except some small details which do not usually appear in medal books.

Ever since its institution in 1856, the cross has been made by the same London firm, Messrs. Hancocks & co. of Vigo St., the well known jewellers. Strangely enough, they do not make any other decorations. The crosses are cast (unlike most other awards, which are struck from dies) and then finished by hand. The War Office supplies the gunmetal as required. When copies are made (as they frequently have been) using a mould taken from a genuine cross, it follows that this mould will be slightly smaller than the original mould, and when the copy cross contracts on cooling, the result is a specimen noticeably smaller than the original.

Of the many copies which exist, some of these cast ones are the most dangerous, especially if the naming is well done, but the potential purchaser can always ask the makers for their opinion; Messrs. Hancocks can almost invariably say if the example is genuine or not. Furthermore, since the whereabouts of a large proportion of Victoria Crosses is known to various dealers and collectors, it is not difficult to find out if the one offered is "known". Some copies are struck from dies, but these, together with many cast ones, are poorly executed and would deceive nobly - in fact, they are not intended to deceive, but are made merely to fill a gap in collections. They are usually unnamed, and nearly every unnamed specimen can be automatically classed as a copy (but at least one genuine unnamed example is known). On the original the name and other particulars of the recipient are engraved on the rev. of the suspender bar, while the date or dates, on which it was won will be found on the cross itself, in the centre circle of the reverse.

For the majority of Victoria Crosses there should be at least one campaign medal (corresponding). In many cases these are already with the cross, in family hands, in private collections, or in regimental or other museums. But this is by no means always so, especially as in 1902 King Edward VII decreed that the V.C. could be awarded posthumously; since this was retrospective, many pieces were issued to surviving relatives, but often the corresponding campaign medals had disappeared. It is, therefore, worth while having a working knowledge of the names and units of the winners of the V.C.. in case you should ever come across some other medal to the same recipient - in many cases it may well be the nearest that we shall get to having a Victoria Cross itself.

ARE YOU CONFUSED BETWEEN BRITISH GUN TERMS AND A USA GUN TERM?

According to British terminology, a clip is a loadin device that enters the magazine with the cartridges; for example, the clip used with a US M1 rifle. A charger is also a loading device, but does not enter the magazine. A good example is one used in loading a US M1903 Springfield rifle.

In the USA the term clip is used for both of these loading devices. The following table lists several other common British firearm terms and their USA counterparts.

BRITISH	U.S.A.	BRITISH	U.S.A.
backsight	rear sight	fire hole	flash hole
bend	drop(of a stock)	foresight	front sight
body	reciever	half-bent	half-cock
bolt lever	bolt handle	magazine platform	follower
bolt plug	bolt sleeve	piling swivel	stacking swivel
bottom plate	floorplate	retaining catch	bolt stop
cap	primer	self-loading pistol	automatic(semi automatic)pistol
cap chamber	primer jacket	streamline bullet	boattail bullet
compound bullet	jacketed bullet	sword bar	bayonet stud
envelope	bullet jacket	threaded hood	receiver ring

from THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN

BY John HAROLD

If any of you fellows find that you have some interesting articles like these at home, please send them on so everyone can take advantage of them. It will also help to make your magazine that much more interesting.

HEY MEESTER - YOU WEESH TO BUY A GUN ?

Wondering where to head for that holiday, and still have enough money left to pick up an item or two for the collection?

Why not head for Mexico! Where else can you buy a fine old six shooter for 300 Pesos (\$24.00 U.S.).

With a history of violence running back almost 200 years prior to 1930, and with some areas still under considerable control of bandits, the country is abounding in all sorts of material of interest to weapon collectors - firearms, edged weapons, armour, etc.

The price of things in Mexico City is about twice the rest of the country, but is still cheaper than what you would consider reasonable in antique shops in Canada or the U.S.

Here are some of the items recently seen in Mexico City, at the Lagunilla Market (held every Sunday on AVENUE RAYON). "loads of loot heaped on the street - everything from Louis XVth gilt wood furniture to, shrunken heads, weapons in piles 3 feet high, like piles of scrap iron - guns, swords, pikes, armour etc."

Although the Mexican Government apparently disapproves of antiques being exported, customs officials seem to care less.

I wouldn't suggest mailing anything from Mexico- their service is noted for lack of delivery. The best way is to either fly or drive. Your local travel agent can give you the necessary advice.

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OBITUARY

Norman Wildman, a flaxcombe resident, died in Kindersley union hospital on Sunday, Aug. 18 following a brief illness.

Mr. Wildman was born Feb. 22nd, 1892 in Mariposa County, near Orilla, Ont. He came west with his parents in 1898, and resided with them at Wapella until he took his own homestead.

His first farming was done at Prelate. He then moved to Flaxcombe in 1929, where he farmed until his death.

Left to mourn his passing are his wife, Beulah; five sons, William, Clarence, Jerry, Callie and Andrew; two daughters, Beatrice (Mrs. Enger) and Ann (Mrs. Peach); Two sisters, Mrs. Florence Beer of Vancouver, and Mrs. Gertrude Griffiths of East Coulee, Alta.; as well as two nephews, 21 grandchildren and 7 great grandchildren.

Mr. Wildman served as a councillor for the Rural Municipality of Kindersley, was a member of the board of the Kindersley Union hospital and was a long standing member of the National Rifle Assoc. and also a member of the S.G.C.A. His collection of antique guns won him wide acclaim in gun-fanciers circles all over North America.

Internment was in Flaxcombe cemetery Wed. Aug. 21st.

SWISS VETTERLI RIFLE

The Swiss Vetterli 10.4 mm rifle was adopted by Switzerland in 1869. This rifle combined the tubular magazine system of designer B. Tyler Henry, and a turnbolt action with dual-apposed locking lugs just forward of the bolt handle. The rifle was developed by Friedrich Vetterli, formerly Technical Director of the Swiss Industrial Co., Neuhausen, Switzerland. The Swiss Vetterli rifle was the standard Swiss shoulder arm until 1889 when it was replaced by the Schmidt-Rubin rifle.

There are several versions of the Swiss Vetterli rifle. The 1869 version has a loading gate cover, magazine cut-off, and three barrel bands. The 1871 rifle also has three barrel bands but no gate cover or magazine cut-off. The 1878 version has two barrel bands, a more deeply curved butt plate than those of the earlier types. Another identifying feature of the 1878 rifle is a bayonet stud on the upper band. (Bayonets used on the earlier rifles attached to the barrel and had no bayonet stud),

All these rifles fire a 10.4mm bottleneck rimfire cartridge with a copper alloy case. The earliest version of this cartridge has a charge of blackpowder and a 313 gr. roundnose grooved lead bullet. The 1871/78 cartridge is also loaded with blackpowder, but the bullet has a lubricated paper patch to prevent leading of the bore. A smokeless-powder version of the 10.4mm Swiss Vetterli cartridge also has a lead bullet with lubricated paper patch.

A quantity of Swiss Vetterli rifles was sold in the U.S.A. as military surplus many years ago, and both Winchester and Remington produced the 10.4mm cartridge. Vetterli rimfire cartridges are known here as the .41 Swiss. Swiss Vetterli rifles should not be confused with the Italian 10.4mm. Vetterli and Vetterli-Vitali rifles which fire Centre-fire ammunition.

from the AMERICAN RIFLEMAN

by John HARDLD

The way to be seen is to **STAND UP**
The way to be heard is to **SPEAK UP**
The way to be appreciated is to **SHUT UP**

.....

My work is very secret
We make the front end of horses,
and ship to Ottawa for final assembly.

DIRECTIONS FOR RE-LOADING BRASS COILED SNIDER B.L. CARTRIDGES

1st; Un-capping; The first operation in the process of re-loading the brass coiled cartridges is to uncap the case already fired, which is performed as follows;

The case is placed into a steel die marked 1, redressed to receive the base and which keeps the case in a vertical position, base down-wards. The needle punch marked 2, is then placed inside the case and given a sharp blow with a wooden mallet on the outside end of the punch and the cap is then easily forced from its position leaving the cap chamber ready for re-capping.

2nd; Reforming; The case having been enlarged by previous firing, it must, before re-loading, be reformed to proper "gauge". Introduce the case in a reforming mold, marked 3, pressing it carefully down as far as possible by hand and then finally driving it well home with the steel setter marked 4 and mallet. Particular care should be exercised in pressing down case as far as possible by hand, otherwise it may get damaged in the mould when forced down with the mallet. To remove the case out of mould, use mandrill, marked 4.

3rd; Capping; Never cap a loaded cartridge. To insert a new primer put the cartridge case in the in the chamber gauge marked 5. Then push the gauge into the recess and over the die in the capping machine, having previously inserted into the die thereof a cap and anvil. Then press up the lever underneath the table, to force the cap in the cartridge. To force the cap to a sufficient depth a set screw on the bed of the machine is provided, which limits the action of the hand lever underneath.

4th; Loading; To load, the measurer is worked to and fro; this will allow the proper charge to fall into the cartridge. The figure on the measure should not be trusted, but the charge regulated by accurate weighing first. The measurer thus regulated keeps sufficiently accurate. Sevent grains is the regular charge.

5th; Wooling; A tuft of cotton wool of about $\frac{1}{2}$ grain is introduced over the powder and well flattened down with a gun metal drift, marked 7. No wool must remain on the sides of the case.

6th. Shotting; A bullet is next inserted, taking care not to damage the lubricant on the edge of the cartridge case.

7th. Gauging; The bullet is forced home by pressing the shot cartridge into the recess of the choking machine marked 8, till the iron base disc meets the projecting lugs thereof.

8th. Choking; The choking is performed by holding the cartridge firm in the recess and well home, at the same time turning the crank of the crimping machine. One or two turns should suffice.

Oscar PREVOST

Superintendent, Government Cartridge Factory, Quebec. 24 Aug. 1885

THE MODEL 1893 SERIES MAUSERS

by Norman MILLER

The original 1893 Mauser rifle was designed by the Waffen-fabrik Mauser, Oberndorf for Spain. Developed from the model 1891, it featured such improvements as a double column magazine contained entirely in the stock, and a superior non-rotating, long spring extractor. It was another step forward in the evolution of mauser military rifles that culminated in the Model 1898, undoubtedly the best designed bolt action rifle in the world.

The basic design was good, so good in fact it remained in the Spanish and Swedish services for 50 years. It was also adopted by most Latin American countries, the Boers in South Africa, Serbia, Turkey and some middle east states. It was the rifle used on both sides in the Spanish revolution. It influenced the development and adoption of the 1903 Springfield by the United States, and taught the British the finer points of marksmanship in the Boer War.

It introduced the 7x57 MM cartridge to the world and was chambered mainly for this calibre. Some were made in 7.65 MM, while the Swedes used a 6.5. The 7MM cartridge, although developed in 1890 is still a popular and efficient cartridge used in the game fields everywhere, although it has declined in favor as a military cartridge.

The first Spanish M93 mausers were made in Germany, then Spain tooled up and manufactured her own rifles at the government arsenal in Oviedo and Cataluna. These are marked with the makers name and year date in the receiver ring. Most M93's made for the Latin American countries, Serbia, Turkey, etc., originated in Germany and Austria, where they were made by Mauser Werlse, Ludwig Lowe, D.W.M. and Steyr. These usually bear the coat of arms of the country on the receiver ring, with the manufacturers name in the left wall of the receiver. Most are not dated.

Those manufactured by the big German firms appear to be better made, of higher quality materials than those of the Spanish manufacture and are usually in better condition when found today. Most Spanish ones available today are pretty sad specimens with rusted out barrels, excess headspace, sloppy bolts, parts broken or missing, worm holed stocks, etc. Matter of fact I have never seen a Spanish mauser in really good condition.

No matter where made, these rifles possess the same outward appearance and follow original basic patterns closely. Official documents refer to them as Models 1893, 94, 95 and 96 Mausers. There's supposed to be some little difference between these models but I have never been able to distinguish one from the other.

About the only noticeable features on some of the later made ones are gas escape vents in the bolts and receivers, and hinged magazine floor plates. This applies to only those of Spanish manufacture, which were made up until world war 11. None were made in Germany after the advent of the model 1898. Some rifles made for Chile by Lud. Lowe, Berlin are marked Modello 1895. These have a recess in the rear of the receiver for the bolt handle to turn down into. This is supposed to act as a third or safety lug should the bolt let go. I have seen the other specimens called 95's that didn't have this feature, so who knows.

There are three types of these rifles, the long rifle - 29 in. barrel; the short rifle - 22 in. barrel and a carbine 17½ in. barrel. There are two variations of the carbine - one stocked all the way to the muzzle and without bayonet fittings. The other has the barrel protruding about 4 inches, like the longer rifles, and is fitted with a bayonet lug. Most, but not all of the long rifles have horizontal bolt handles, while those in the short rifles and carbines are turned down. (illustrations to follow story)

A further refinement of the 1893 model was developed by Mauser for Sweden. First introduced in carbine form in 1894, it has features that appear on the later model 98's, such as a bolt guide rib and a thumb slot on the left receiver wall to aid clip loading. The first Swedish carbines appeared with a full wood stock and no bayonet fittings. The later carbines retained the full wood stock but have an iron bar fastened to the underside of the forend, fitted with a bayonet lug and a projection at the muzzle end for the bayonet ring, very similar to the one in the Mark 111 Lee Enfield.

The long rifles were introduced in 1896 and except for the bayonet lug and finger grooves in the stock, are similar in appearance to the model 93 Mausers. The rifle, using a different bayonet than the carbine, has a bayonet lug on which the lower face is angled, containing a hole into which a spring loaded plunger on the bayonet handle fits, locking it into place. The bayonet itself has a hollow steel tube for a grip, into which the cleaning rod is inserted. There is no slot in the grip as in more conventional bayonets.

About 1935, the Swedes decided a shorter rifle would be desirable, so a lot of the long Model 96's were converted into short rifles. Barrels were reduced to 24 inches, bolt handles bent down and the forends shortened to compensate for the shorter barrels. I don't know if they made any new short rifles. All those I have seen were converted long rifles.

It might be of interest to some readers, that the Swedish Mausers are considered amongst the world's finest rifles. As is well known, Swedish steel is the purest available. Subsequently, these rifles are capable of taking loads that would play havoc with the average model 93 or 95. I have read where experimenters in the

USA have rechambered these rifles for the .264 Winchester cartridge, a hot cookie indeed, with no disastrous results.

Stocks are usually made of some native Swedish wood, similar to our ash, and are heavy in comparison to walnut.

The first 5000 Model 94 carbines were made by Mauser for Sweden. All later rifles and carbines were made in Sweden by HUSQVARNA and Carl GUSTOFS STADS, being so marked, along with the year of the manufacture, on the receiver ring.

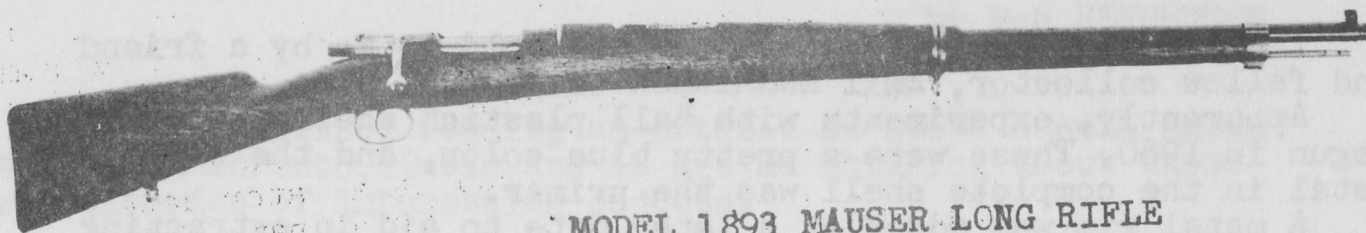
I have owned and seen about ten Swedish rifles to date, all being in very good to excellent condition, with perfect bores, which is more than can be said for most surplus rifles. A word about the cartridge might be in order. The Swedish Mauser military rifles are chambered for the 6.5x55 mm cartridge. Except for the 6.5 bullet it is similar in appearance to the 7x57mm, the case being a little thicker in the body. In my estimation it is best all round cartridge available today. Accuracy is second to none - ballistics compare with the .270 and 30.06, and with lighter bullets it exceeds the .243, .257 class of cartridge. The sectional density is terrific, especially with the 139 and 154 gr. bullets. At ranges over 300 yards (with the 139 gr. sharp pointed bullet) it surpasses the 7mm and 30.06 class of cartridge in ranging ability. The Swedes knew what they were doing when they chose this cartridge.

While never as widely distributed as the Model 98 Mauser, the model 93 proved to be an accurate, reliable arm wherever it was used. It has been largely replaced by more modern semi-automatic weapons, as has been the fate of most hand operated military rifles in recent times. Thousands have been sold on the surplus market, many of which have been converted into highly useful hunting rifles. Anyone fortunate enough to get one in good condition, should preserve it as is - they make an interesting addition to any collection.

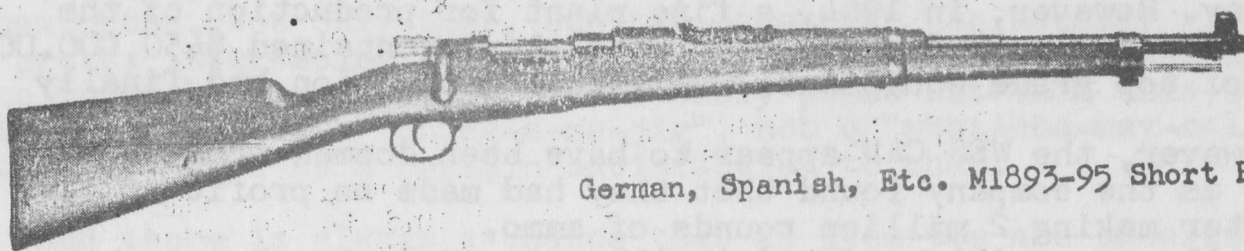
THE FLINTLOCK

The flintlock was developed in the 17th century, and lasted for more than two hundred years. Most of the duelling pistols on this Continent were brought from Europe as personal hand guns, and many were artistically decorated. Duelling pistols were generally smooth-bore - rifling was frowned on as it resulted in greater accuracy! The flintlocks gradually gave way to the percussion pistols and rifles during the first half of the 19th century.

If at first you don't succeed, to hell with it !!!!!!!



MODEL 1893 MAUSER LONG RIFLE



German, Spanish, Etc. M1893-95 Short Rifle



MODEL 1893 MAUSER CARBINE



MODEL 1895 MAUSER CARBINE



MODEL 1894 SWEDISH MAUSER CARBINE

WES CAN SHOTSHELLS

by Harvey PICKETT

The information in this article was told to me by a friend and fellow collector, Emil ENSMINGER of Granum, Alta.

Apparently, experiments with "all plastic" shells were begun in 1960. These were a pretty blue color, and the only metal in the complete shell was the primer.

A metal rim was added at a later date to aid in extracting the shell from a gun. The brand name for these early shells was "FLIGHTMASTER", however, due to a trap gun exploding because a base wad had jammed it, they were never put on the commercial market.

Financial difficulties at this time resulted in four years of delay. However, in 1964, a fine plant for production of the shells was built in Okotoks, Alta. The plant contained \$450,000.00 worth of top grade equipment. Commercial production had finally begun.

However, the WES CAN appear to have been doomed from the start, as the company found that they had made no profit at all after making 2 million rounds of ammo.

Shells can still be found in Alberta and Saskatchewan, but they are disappearing fast. They are orange in color and are in an attractive box with a pheasant on one side and duck on the other.

The company closed in June of 1967, after making 4 million rounds.

There are numerous variations of Wes Can shotshells. The production line shells are orange, and were made in 12 gauge only. The shot sizes are No's. 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7. There are four different primers -Jap, C.I.L., C.C.I. and FIOCCHI.

Some of these shells are easily obtainable, while others are fairly scarce.

A great number of experimental shells were made during the short life of the company. These are of a pure white color, without an extractor ring. They were made in many different loadings, and some were also marked in experimenting with different degrees of heat for the crimping process. Any of these shells are worth hanging on to, as some are almost one-of-a-kind.

One point that is not well known is that just before the plant closed, the staff did a bit of experimenting on their own in mixing the colors of the plastic for the cases. As a result of this, there are ten different color cases known to exist. Only about a half box of each color was made, so these are a real find to a cartridge collector.

I was fortunate to be around at the right time for once, and managed to acquire a set of these shells from Emil. I might say the various colors are pleasing to the eye. They range from grey-brown to brown; yellow to blue, and up to dark red.

I now have 26 variations of the Wes Cans in my collection; but possibly the only complete collection of the Wes Can shells are in the Emil ENSMINGER collection. Emil has 101 different !

THE MUSEUM - FRIEND OR ?

by Bob HENDERSON

I just finished reading an article on quite a well known Museum in Toronto, Ont., and it got me thinking about these repositories of interesting objects.

I suppose each of us has been to several at one time or another, and they ranged from a single room of items of local interest to massive buildings that one can easily get lost in.

Actually, the small home town museums are where you find the unexpected. Not only that, but the caretaker can usually give a pretty interesting story to any object in the place. And if one looks hard enough, you can probably point out that this object should be called a "thing-a-ma-jig", not a "what-cha-may-call-it". And there is a certain satisfaction to that.

And there is always a chance that an item you are interested in can be traded for something more fitting to the collection before you.

Yes, the small museum may not be big, it may have a bit of dust around, and it may not be open when you want, but I think it must be called a FRIEND of the COLLECTOR.

But the big city museum- like the one in Toronto, is a different story. Because they are big, one shouldn't particularly be surprised at what you find in them, unless of course they are shabby, dirty and neglected.

The European Dept. of the Toronto Museum has a purchase budget of about \$25,000.00, which is pretty small in the international art market. Because of the money shortage, the building is too small for its contents - and as a result, 85% of museum items are not displayed to the public! They are stored in vaults and warehouses out of sight.

New donations are either rejected outright, or shown for a short time in "New Acquisition" displays, then stored. The items are thus removed from the collectors market and sight.

I'm not claiming the Toronto museum is dirty- in fact I must commend them on the ir efforts considering their budget.

My big gripe is museums that store items out of sight of the public, and beg or borrow(permanently) or buy similar items to close out the market. If they have duplicate items, or items of no interest to them, they should be made available to collectors.

I know for a fact that museums in the following places have spares etc. that should and could be released for sale or trade.

OTTAWA , TORONTO , REGINA, CALGARY .

I am sure the profits could then be spent on something of benefit to the museum.

And let a small collector try to get information out of a large museum. Not much success there ! Or try to arrange a trade with one. No, it is my opinion that small collectors and large museums are more often than not at opposite ends of the rope. The museum wanting a donation, and the collector willing to pay the price !

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

Nuedorf, Sask
July 8th, 1968

The Sask. Gun Collectors Assoc.
Regina, Sask.,

Dear Sir;

Enclosed herewith is my contribution for the next issue of Gun Talk.

I understand you guys are getting hard pressed for material for Gun Talk. May I make a couple of suggestions ;

1. How about reprinting some of the better articles from earlier issues of Gun Talk. This would be of special benefit to new members who missed the earlier issues.
2. Did you ever consider some award for writing articles, say something in the nature of a plaque or medallion. Don't make this too easy to get though, say for ten feature articles publishes, and perhaps another one for 20 or 25 articles. I don't think there is anyone with ten published articles yet. This one of mine will be No. 9 if it is published.

These awards would offer some initiative and incentive. They certainly improve the gun shows, and personally, I think there's just as much effort required to write a good article as to make a display for a gun show.

Sincerely,

Norman MILLER

(Please drop us a line guys
and let us know what you think
of these ideas, and any more that
you may yourselves have)

FOR SALE- WANTS & TRADES

FOR SALE : consists of 1500 separate items, U.M.C. cartridge board, Winchester display case, plus \$800.00 trade stock. Box lots of English centre fire, American centre fire and ignition shells.

Jon TAYLOR

12 Cascade Bay, Brandon, Man.

FOR SALE : L.C.Smith double barrel shot-gun, 32 in. barrel f&f auto ejectors, single trigger. \$400.00

Jon TAYLOR

12 Cascade Bay PH. 727-4470
Brandon, Man.

WANTED ;Variations of the Model 94 Winchester. Want especially engraved models, part-round barrels, take downs, deluxe models in top condition.

Jim FEELEY

TRADES;1.43 mauser carbine, man licher stock, excellent condition. SPANDAU model

2.Sask. Provincial Police S&W .38 Spl. with holster, SAM BROWNE shoulder strap

3.Model 94 Cal. 32-40 Rd. bbl. full mag.

4.Model 94 Cal. 30 WCF Oct. bbl. full mag.

5. Model 94 Cal. 32 Spl. Rd. bbl. full mag.

6. 10 ga. trade musket

7. Enfield revolver Cal. 38 S&W no. 2 MK. 1.

Jim FEELEY

Box 10 Preeceville, Sask.

WANTED: military items - bayonets, guns, swords, etc.

J.L.(Lloyd) TALLENTIRE

3318 Dawson Cres. Regina, Sask

WANTS AND TRADES

..... WILL TRADE old guns for medals

Rene R. GAUDRY
4408 2nd. Ave. N. Regina, Sask.

.....
WANTED : Variations of small metal shields issued in Germany during the war. Often have coloured ball on the surface. These shields represent various German Tribes through the ages, and with about 160 variations, I have a long way to go.

B. HENDERSON
1400 B Grace St. Regina, Sask.

.....
WANTED : Any uniforms or accoutrements belonging to the R.C.M.P. or it's fore-runners; Also interested in photos, documents, etc.

J. Francis
39 Cecil Cres. Regina, Sask.

.....
Medals of Nazi Germany are what I'm after, but anything along that line will do, Like badges, armbands etc., etc.

R. (Bob) SMITH
2305 Halifax St., Regina, Sask.

.....
CANADIAN Cap Badges laying around? Don't forget Les SMITH,
411 Isabella St., Saskatoon, Sask.

.....
JUNKER GERMAN LUGER wanted at minimum price.

B. HENDERSON
1400 B Grace St. Regina, Sask.

.....
Is that spare sword getting in the way? Don't forget to let me know what you want for it !!

Gil COOK
3445 Portnall Regina, Sask.

SALE TRADE WANTS

FOR SALE: Winchester 64 Deluxe Model excellent condition,
bore real good 30 30 Cal. rear peep sight \$ 150.00

Winchester Model 71 Deluxe excellent condition,
very good bore- 348 Cal. complete with carrying
strap, checkering faint but is all there \$ 225.00

Winchester Model 95 38 72 Cal. outside condition good,
but bore is rough \$ 110.00

Winchester 1886-40 65 Cal. round bbl. outside
condition good. \$ 85.00

Winchester Hotchkiss saddle ring carbine, looks
like about 45 70 Cal. first model with the safety
catch; outside condition good, bore good, the usual
crack around the bolt, very scarce \$ 175.00

Greener single shot rifle, engraved, drop block action
Greener peep sight on rear - also ramp sight-double
sling swivels- take down model, condition like mint,
one of the finest I have seen 22 Cal. \$ 175.00

English single barrel shotgun - Flintlock, very
good condition made by Forest Oxford of England
around 1800 \$ 150.00

Did you ever hear of a left hand pistol? Well I
have one- French percussion, very good condition
about a 65 Cal. \$ 125.00

I have more guns and pistols. Please write for list

H.C. SLEETH
406 King George Rd. R.R. 6
Brantford. Ont.

WANTED : CARTRIDGES - collections, singles and accumulations
of cartridges of all types.
Also interested in artillery shells

Harvey PICKETT
Box 447 Maple Creek, Sask.

DON'T FORGET THE BLACK POWDER SHOOT AT SASKATOON

INTERNATIONAL FIREARMS CO. LTD.

FOR SALE:

Swedish Mauser M-41 Sniper Rifle complete with 3x65 Sniper
Scope Cal 6.5x55. A high quality precision Military Rifle
\$ 69.50
carbine \$ 49.50

.....

Lee Enfield No. 4 Military Rifle manufactured by Longbranch
brand new, never issued condition, Cal. 303 approved for use
in competitive shooting \$ 24.50

.....

Goosey Model 82 Officers Cadet Training Rifle, Cal. .22 Superb
balance for maximum target accuracy \$ 19.95

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Caliber 7.5 Swiss Schmidt Rubin Model 11 Rifles with sturdy
straight pull ring bolt action \$ 19.50
carbine Model \$ 24.50

.....

Lee Enfield No. 4 sniper rifle complete with sniper scope
packed in original wood case \$ 79.50

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.30 Cal. US. M-1 Carbine, gas operated, semi-automatic, respected
and revered by every wartime GI and US marine \$ 89.50

.....

Caliber .303 Mark 111 Lee Enfield Rifles in as new condition
\$ 22.50

.....

Garand Cal. .30-06 M1 Semi-automatic Rifle \$ 99.50

.....

Cal. .38 Smith & Wesson M & P Revolvers 5" bbl. \$ 49.50

.....

Cal. .38 Colt police positive Revolvers 4" bbl. \$ 49.50

.....

MILITARY AMMUNITION

7mm. .303 385 & W
8mm. . 9mm. luger \$ 9.50 per hundred

.....

attention
collectors ;

INTERNATIONAL FIREARMS CO. LTD.
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MONTRAL, QUEBEC
CANADA

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T.D. ZIMMER2175 Robinson St. Apt. 25 ..Regina, Sask.
Charles GORDON.....Sub.P.O. 11Saskatoon, Sask.
Bill TEMPLE1123 Gladmer Park.....Regina, Sask.
Lloyd J. SCHMIDT.....1138-12th Ave. E.Regina, Sask.
Jim E. FRANCIS.....39 Cecil Cres.....Regina, Sask.
Roy HANLON146-7th St. N.W.Medicine Hat, Alta.
Ronald J. WOOLGERHouse No. 11 ..B.C.M.P. Barracks
Regina, Sask.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS

Jon TAYLOR12 Cascade Bay.....Brandon, Man.
L. REID2123 McTavish St.Regina, Sask.

We appreciate the assistance of Mr. Bert Howay, who made it possible to have the pictures in our Gun Talk.

Bert is also a member of the Fish and Game League - they are always looking for new members. If you like shooting it is a good club to join.

Also a thank you to Mr. John HAROLD for his artistry on the cover. If you have any ideas for covers send them in and we will try and use them.

Pres. Lloyd TALLENTIRE

If you are interested in more information on the Canadian Affiliation of Gun Owners, or want to become a member, or wish to purchase one of their crests, all this is available from Lloyd Tallentire locally.

Our club medallions have been ordered and are on the r way, so send in your order to P.O. Box 1334. These medallions are \$1.50 each so please send enough to cover postage also.

Our club crests are now available also, at \$5.00 each. We will pay postage on these.

